

The following interesting letter from an Agent of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society, will serve to show something of the industry, efficiency and spirit with which the operations of that society are conducted:

From the Emancipator.
LETTER FROM MR. STANTON.

Ipswich, Mass. Aug. 25, 1836.
My Dear Brother Wright:—My "special instructions" make it my duty to write to you once a month. It is four weeks to-day since I commenced operations as Financial Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. During that time, I have delivered 27 public lectures and addresses, and collected about \$6000 in hand, and obtained pledges, and responsible promises besides. I have spoken twice in Lynn, six times in Fall River, four in New Bedford, three in Fairhaven, once in East Bradford, five times in Andover, four in Lowell, once in Haverhill, and once (to-night) in Ipswich—all in Massachusetts.

At Lynn, four weeks ago to-night, and the succeeding evening, Mr. C. C. Burleigh and myself, addressed good audiences. Lynn, you are aware, is the largest shoe manufacturing town in New England. Its industries and independent citizens have no sympathy with the doctrine, that the laborer is not worthy of his hire, and that the working classes are not fit to own their own hands. Hence, Lynn is one of the strongest abolition towns in New England. They contributed more than \$200 to the funds of the Society, while I was there.

Fall River. From Lynn, I went in company with Mr. Burleigh, to Fall River. This, you know, is one of the largest cotton manufacturing towns in the country. Its enterprising citizens had resolved to celebrate the anniversary of West India Emancipation. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 31st of July, I addressed a large audience for nearly two hours, in Rev. Mr. Bronson's meeting house, vindicating the New Testament from the charge of sanctioning American Slavery. In the evening Mr. Burleigh, in the same place, vindicated the Old Testament from the like charge. Monday, August first, was the Jubilee. A large concourse was present from the neighboring towns. The Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, the worthy Representative in Congress from the Bristol District, took the chair. Rev. J. O. Choules, of New Bedford, occupied the forenoon by a most interesting detail of his recent visit to England,—the state of public feeling there on the Abolition question, &c. &c. Depend upon it, when public sentiment in the North, is as pure as it now is in England, it will be too rare for the lungs of a slaveholder. I will relate a single fact of the many told by Mr. Choules. At a town in England, it was announced that a clergyman from America was to officiate in one of the chapels on the Sabbath. As Mr. Choules was walking down the aisle to the vestry, an accomplished lady, supposing him to be the gentleman who was to occupy the desk, (as was the fact) politely accosted him thus:—"Pray, sir, are you the gentleman from America, who is to preach for us to-day?" "Yes, madam." "Pardon my seeming boldness, but, sir, permit me to ask, are you a slaveholder?" "No, madam." "Are you opposed to slavery?" "Certainly." "Excuse me, sir,—are you an Abolitionist?" "Yes, madam."—"And a member of an Anti-Slavery Society?" "I am." These facts were soon known to the congregation, and they heard him gladly. Mr. C. said, had he been a slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery, three-fourths of his congregation would have withdrawn. No wonder the New York Observer, and Boston Recorder, (and Vermont Chronicle) write under the scorching rays of such a public sentiment.

In the afternoon and evening of Monday, Mr. Burleigh and myself occupied the time. The house was crowded and the deepest interest manifested. The Rev. Dr. Channing was present from Newport, by special invitation, during the forenoon and afternoon, and expressed himself highly gratified with the proceedings. Tuesday afternoon, I addressed the ladies of Fall River, and in the evening spoke about two hours to an overflowing audience. There was no disturbance during our meetings, except that on Monday evening, a drunken man, mistaking the assemblage for a temperance meeting, unceremoniously us a little, and on Tuesday evening, some boys (how old I know not) threw a little gravel on to the platform, after the congregation was dismissed, indicating that they would have done more, had not the tide set so strongly against them. A mighty impulse was given to the cause by these meetings. The "working men" attended in great numbers, and were convinced that our cause was identical with theirs. The friends in Fall River gave between \$400 and \$500 to the cause, while I was there. The ladies contributed very liberally. We have some precious coadjutors among the females of Fall River.

New Bedford and Fairhaven. From Fall River, I went Wednesday, the 3d inst. to New Bedford, the residence of our worthy and efficient friend, Rev. John O. Choules. At first, we could not obtain a meeting house, and my first two lectures were in Mechanics' Hall. The last two were in the Rev. Mr. Morgridge's meeting house, one of the largest in New England. It was offered for my use as long as I wished to occupy it. I mention this, as one of those signs of the times which indicate a change of public sentiment. Last October, just previous to brother Choules going to England, the Abolitionists of New Bedford, attempted to hold a meeting in this same house, to explain their principles. An immense mob gathered and crowded every part of the great edifice. When Mr. Choules rose to address the Chairman, Andrew Robinson, Esq., he was greeted with the harsh grating of some 50 or 100 fiddles, played by unskilled hands, without regard to tune or time, melody or cadence;—the sole object being to drown the speaker's voice, by pouring a cataract of noise into his ears. They succeeded. For more than an hour, the speaker made frequent but unsuccessful attempts to gain a hearing, and he, and the Chairman, at length retired, under a shower of serenade. The whole town was filled with wrath, and law was prostrate. Our friends had had no lectures in New Bedford, from that time till those delivered by me. While I was there, the attendance was good, many converts were made, mobocracy had died away with the echo of the viola, and our friends gave a liberal demonstration of their attachment to the cause, by contributing \$600 to its funds. Of this sum, the people of color gave more than \$200. Have you ever been in this "little fishing town?" It is the handsomest village of its size in New England, does an immense whaling business, and in amount of tonnage is the third port in the Union! While there, I lectured three times in Fairhaven, a pleasant village connected with New Bedford by a bridge a mile in length. Distance was threatened, but it occurred before the weather-beaten crews of the stanchest sea captains of Fairhaven, many of whom have embarked in the glorious ship of immediate emancipation. They heard attentively and gave liberally.

From New Bedford, I returned to Boston, where, two weeks ago, I met brother Webb, who was on his special agency.
East Bradford. Monday evening, Aug. 15th, I lectured about two hours to a large audience in the meeting house of the Rev. G. B. Perry, in East Bradford. They were the elite of a New England farming population. Solemn, attentive, studious, intelligent, conscientious and determined. They will give us a large donation. The venerable Mr. Perry is one of the pioneers in the cause.

Andover. Tuesday evening, I commenced lecturing in Andover. I lectured three times to promiscuous assemblies, and twice to the ladies;—many students of the Theological Seminary were present,—and I understand that several of them who have stood aloof from us heretofore, now unite with us. I assisted in organizing a large Female Anti-Slavery Society while in Andover. The friends gave me more than \$200 to sustain our operations, and the ladies intend to make an additional donation. The cause takes strong hold here, though the leading influence of the seminary, i. e. its Professors and Trustees, sit upon it like the incubus of death;—because, Abraham had trained servants, and Paul said, servants obey your masters, and—last—if—Garrison, &c. &c. Nevertheless, there is a strong abolition influence in the Seminary. Many of its noblest hearts "remember those in bonds as bound with them." But, the best scripture may be spoiled by exegesis. They have much of that in Andover, you know.

Lowell. Sunday last, I commenced a short course at Lowell,—the Manchester of America. The cause takes deep hold in that busy town. It was here, that the beloved Thompson, came near being killed by a brick bat. Now, mobs are below par. The audiences were large, attentive and undisturbed. Lowell will manufacture a large donation to the cause. She has put into my hands a liberal sample already.

Haverhill. On Thursday evening, I addressed a large and respectable audience in the Unitarian meeting house at Haverhill. Heretofore, of late, we have been unable to procure a house to hold our meetings in. But, through the well-directed importunity of a committee, consisting of two young ladies, the Unitarian house was obtained, a good impression made, difficulties removed, objections answered, a liberal subscription opened, and nobody injured. Would that our committees were always thus successful,—and that all the young ladies of fair and happy New England, would imitate the noble example of their sisters in Haverhill.

Ipswich. To-night, I have lectured at Ipswich, to a small audience, convened at two hours' notice. I am at the house of our liberal friend, Wm. Oakley, Esq., who has no sympathy with plutocratic pharisees, ancient or modern, northern or southern. To-morrow, I go to Boston, and next week shall be at Amesbury, Newburyport, Exeter N. H. and Haverhill, Mass. In very many, nearly all of my meetings, slaveholders and southerners have been present. Last year, they stirred up mobs and pro-slavery meetings, against us. This year, they come and listen to us. Next year, they will debate with us. "Why don't you go to the South?" say our opponents. Answer: Because the South comes to the North. Most truly, yours,

H. B. STANTON.

When last in Boston, a friend at the Anti-Slavery Office, pointed out to us this same brick bat. It had been carefully laid on the shelf and labelled as follows:—"This mortal missile was hurled at the head of George Thompson, of England, while lecturing on American Slavery to the people of Low A-F-R-I-C-A."

A letter from a town near Portland, dated September 8th says: "Tuesday last, was like a winter day, and the night following was so cold that the vines and their fruits were frozen. It is melancholy to look on the desolation. Not an ear of corn is there any where in this neighborhood that has arrived at a fit state even for boiling. Potatoes are about half grown and every thing much in the same condition."

The list of the Romans. This was said of Madison at the time of his decease, but there is one other person who seems to have some claims to this honorable distinction. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, New Hampshire, still survives. He was born May, 1739, was a member of the old Continental Congress, and with John Langdon, represented his state in the first Senate in 1789, and is believed to be the only survivor of either house in the first Congress under our present constitution. He received the honors of Harvard University, Cambridge, in 1759, the year that Wolf took Quebec. Judge Wingate, for some years past, has been the only one alive of his class, and a number of classes succeeding. For many years he was Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In 1764, he married the sister of Timothy Pickering, three years younger than himself. They both, at the ages of more than ninety seven and ninety four, are able to walk, and appear to enjoy life.

The Manufacture of Silk. A very important improvement has been made in the silk loom at Manchester, which is likely to operate very favorably upon the manufacture of this valuable article of trade, and may be the means of transferring a very large portion of it from France and Italy to this country. It is now perfectly clear that steam power may be applied with the greatest advantage to the silk loom, which has heretofore been worked by hand only; and a young girl may weave with this improvement, as much silk in a day as can be woven by two men upon the present plan. The new loom occupies but little more than half the space required by the one in common use, as all the apparatus connected with the weights is removed, and a spring substituted which performs the work with much greater precision than can be wrought by weights.



CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, SEPT. 27, 1836.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, SEPT. 27, 1836.

Electoral Election...Nov. 8.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. HENRY HARRISON
Of Ohio;

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, { JABEZ PROCTOR,
SAMUEL SWIFT.

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,
2, ZIMRI HOWE,

3, WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

HARRISON MEETING.

The friends of Harrison and Granger in Montpelier are requested to meet at the Court House, THIS EVENING (Tuesday) at precisely 7 o'clock.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The friends of Harrison, while congratulating themselves upon their recent signal victory in this State, must not forget that a most important contest is to be settled on the 8th of November. So far as we have had opportunity to see and hear from our friends, since the state election, the opinion is uniformly and confidently given, that the result in November will show a much larger majority than now appears for the state ticket. In these opinions we fully concur. But let not a voter imagine that the prospect of success, brilliant as it is, furnishes the slightest excuse for inactivity. No, no! The high hopes of our friends throughout the Union must not be disappointed. What friend of sound principles among these mountains will be satisfied with a majority of 5000 for Electors, when 10,000 can be obtained by a general and spirited rally at the ballot boxes? We again urge the calling of conventions in every county. Our friends in Old Windsor, and Rutland, we understand, are already moving. In Windham, too, we hope in a few weeks to have the co-operation of a new press, unfettered by the magic of the money-changers. To-morrow the Washington County Convention will meet, and we hope to be able to give a good report of its proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Amintionous of Western Pennsylvania held a convention at Pittsburgh on the 8th inst. About six hundred delegates were in attendance. The Hon. WM. CLARK presided. The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, in the whole of his military career, presents to us the character of a brave and resolute soldier; a firm and prudent officer, to whom impartial history will give the deserved title of one of the first captains of the age.

Resolved, That although we highly approve the military prowess, and the untarnished fortitude of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, it is not alone in his character of a hero, that we recommend him to the support of the antismasonic people, for the first object in their gift. In the various civil stations in which he has been placed, he has exhibited the talents of the Statesman, and shown that he is well qualified to direct the political barque, either in the storms of war or the calms of peace.

Resolved, That in FRANCIS GRANGER we have a candidate of amiable manners, great moral worth and exalted talents, against whom the voice of detraction has never been raised, and whose uniform support of the principles of our government, and the supremacy of the laws, entitle him to the support of freemen.

MISS GRIMKE'S APPEAL. We are indebted to some unknown friend for the second number of the Anti-Slavery Examiner,—a new periodical of the Am. A. S.,—the whole of which is occupied with an "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South;" BY ANGELINA E. GRIMKE. The writer is a sister of the lamented THOMAS S. GRIMKE, of Charleston, South Carolina, and resides, at present, in Philadelphia. Miss Grimke has rendered a signal service to the cause of human rights by this publication. With the exception, perhaps, of Mrs. Childs' and Mrs. Chapman's admirable productions, we have seen nothing so much to the purpose from any female hand. The Appeal comprises 36 pages, and may be obtained for 6 1-4 cents singly, or \$4 per hundred. Every lady in Vermont ought to read this appeal.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. BARNES is about to resume the publication of his Philanthropist, at Cincinnati.

COUNTY ANNIVERSARIES.

For special reasons, the Anniversary meetings of the Bible, Temperance, and Education Societies, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th,—and the Missionary Society on WEDNESDAY the 5th Oct.

SENATORS.

By the official canvass it appears that Mr. Young is elected by a majority of 90. In Windham, a friend writes that the Harrison ticket is chosen by an average majority of 300.

In Essex and Grand Isle, the Van Buren men have succeeded by very small majorities.

RHODE ISLAND. A State Convention of the opponents of Van Buren and Johnson, assembled at Providence, on Wednesday of last week. Hon. James D'Wolf of Bristol was chosen President, with six Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. A committee of three delegates from each county in the State was appointed to confer on nominations; who, after a short recess, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this Convention, in compliance with what they believe to be the expectations and wishes of their constituents, and of a great majority of the people of this State, do unanimously nominate WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States. And in making this nomination the Convention express their own high sense of that gentleman's republican virtues, his distinguished public services, his integrity, and his devotion to the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, and they believe, the people of this State still feel all the strong attachments to that distinguished statesman and patriot, Daniel Webster; but it having become apparent that Gen. Harrison is, and will be, the adopted candidate of great majorities of the people in many of our sister States,—a proper deference for the wishes and opinions of so preponderating a majority of our fellow citizens, embarked with us in the same great cause, requires that we should not too tenaciously adhere to our own first choice.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity, and sound political principles of Francis Granger, of New York, this Convention do in like manner recommend him to the Freemen of this State, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Samuel W. King of Johnston, Byron Diman of Bristol, George Engs of Newport, and William Peckham of South Kingston, be, and they are hereby recommended to the Freemen of this State as candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the Freemen of Rhode Island, &c., and the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Whig State Convention assembled at Worcester, on Wednesday last. Gideon Barstow, of Salem, presided. The Convention approved of the nomination of Mr. Webster for President, and Mr. Granger for Vice President, (previously made by the Legislature), selected an Electoral Ticket for the support of the Whigs, and adopted spirited resolutions suited to the occasion.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY. We have to record one of the most daring robberies committed in this, or perhaps any other country. It appears that Mr. J. Dana Adams, book keeper of the Fulton Bank of this city, shipped on Monday, a keg containing 39,000 dollars in Foreign Gold, belonging to the Bank, on board the steamer Rhode Island, to be transported from New York to Boston. He took a bill of lading and receipt for the same, and paid the freight, amounting to \$29 25, or 75 cts. per \$1000. The keg was placed on the floor of the captain's office, where it was considered perfectly secure, the captain assuring Mr. A. that it was impossible to take the keg, while in the office, and that he might rest secure as to the safety of the money. The clerk of the boat was a lady slept in the office, but on account of the warmth did not do so on the evening in question; he left the office at half past one o'clock, at which time the keg was safe. When the clerk entered the office in the morning, he found a lighted lamp and a box of Lucifers on the desk, which were not there, when he left the night before. This, however, excited no surprise, and the boat proceeded to Newport, where ten or twelve passengers were landed, before the robbery was discovered. About fifteen minutes after the boat left Newport, the attendant on the ladies' cabin came into the office for some baggage, and the clerk said to her jeeringly, "You may take that cask also, if you will," supposing her unable to remove it. She immediately took up the keg, and on his expressing surprise, turned it over and perceived that the head was taken out. On further inspection the clerk discovered that the money was gone, and that two or three slats of the blind had been broken out, and the keg then replaced. A strict search was instituted when the boat reached Providence, but nothing could be discovered of the specie. As the passengers went on shore their names were marked, and those who left the boat at Newport, were thus ascertained,—whether the names they gave to the clerk were fictitious or not, is of course unknown. The money was insured in this city, thirty thousand dollars at the Commonwealth Office, and nine thousand dollars at the Ocean. We understand that doubts are entertained whether or not the insurance will hold.

It was reported yesterday, that the robbery was committed while the boat was lying in New York; this could not be correct; as the clerk did not leave the office, till half past one o'clock. A passenger informed us last evening, that while at the wharf in Newport, he observed two well dressed and genteel individuals, carry a trunk on shore of which they appeared to take particular care; but the circumstance excited no suspicion in his mind at the time. As the names of the Newport passengers are known, it is probable that the robbers will long be discovered and captured.

HORSEWHIPPING AN EDITOR. When the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley had the management of the Morning Herald, a person, whose name had been mentioned in the fashionable information, called to know the name of the writer. He addressed the Rev. Editor, and complained of what he considered a calumny. Brandishing a stout cudgel, he said his intention was to inflict chastisement on the editor, unless he received the satisfaction he required. You shall have satisfaction, said the Doctor. Wait a few moments. He then went up to the press room, and calling the men, told them he had been threatened by a person in consequence of an article which had appeared in the paper. Now, continued the Doctor, you must satisfy him; get your blacking-balls well covered with ink and come down to my room. They obeyed his instructions, and followed him down stairs. Now, said the Doctor, you may exercise your cudgel; these men are ready for you. Before the stranger could make an answer, the printers attacked him right and left with their balls, and drove him out of the office into the street. It is scarcely necessary to state that his person was as black as any printer's devil could be, and that he never aspired to the honor of horsewhipping an editor.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held their annual meeting in this city the last week. The meeting was commenced on Wednesday, and was continued until Friday. The Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Society, presided. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass. and is spoken of as an able and impressive discourse. The report of the Prudential Committee gave an extended and interesting view of the Missionary operations and expenditures of the year, the plan of future proceedings, and the amount of means necessary to carry them into effect. The Society have incurred a heavy debt, amounting to nearly forty thousand dollars. Before the close of the session, a subscription was opened, and the sum of about twenty four thousand dollars, one half in cash and the other in pledges, was subscribed. The subscription is highly creditable to those from whose liberality it was received.

The operations of the Society are now carried on upon a large scale, and are of a very interesting and important character. The receipts for the last year were 176,836 dollars, and the expenditures \$210,407, leaving a debt of \$33,571. It is the intention of the society to extend their labors in an important degree beyond their past experience, with full confidence that the public will supply them with the necessary means. The next annual meeting will be held at Newark, N. J.

Important Information.

The following article from the Charleston Courier, is important as conveying information necessary to be known to every one in cases of similar accidents to that described:

An incident, which occurred during the last week, and which had been noticed in the papers,—allude to the death of Washington Bowers, from a wound in the thigh,—has impressed forcibly upon my mind, the necessity and importance of the general diffusion of a knowledge of anatomy throughout the community. In this instance, a very young man, hurried from time to eternity by a slight injury, the sad effects of which might have been prevented by a very little knowledge of human anatomy, and the circulation of the blood. The femoral artery was punctured about the middle of the thigh, and the individual bled to death before any medical assistance could be had. Now, had it been known to his companion, that simple pressure on the artery above the point of injury would have suspended the hemorrhage, the life of this person might have been saved.

Where an artery of considerable size is cut, it is in general, necessary to tie it up, and in most cases, if a surgeon be not at hand, the person dies in a short time. The following simple plan for checking the hemorrhage, on a surgical assistance can be had, may prove useful. Pass a strong cord, string or handkerchief around a limb, and above the point of injury, tie it tight, so that it will not slip, and insert a stick of any kind between it and the limb; by twisting the stick around which is thus formed into a kind of lever, the cord or handkerchief may be made to tense around the limb, as to stop the circulation of the blood, which may be thus retained for several hours without injury to the individual.

American Beet Root Sugar. We have before us three samples of sugar, the first, we believe, ever manufactured in this country from the beet. Dr. Sleigh, who has given attention to the subject, has manufactured these samples from the common pale red beet. The samples which we have are in the raw state, not having been submitted to the refining process.—They resemble the common brown sugar of the groceries.

Dr. Sleigh mentions that he has in the course of the past summer, performed many experiments, at least a hundred, on various kinds of beets, and on various quantities, varying from ten pounds to a thousand pounds, and he is satisfied there is an essential difference between the beets of this country (not merely as to the quantity of saccharine matter,) and those of France, and that the operator must consequently regulate his chemical agents accordingly.

We may expect now, that the ability to manufacture beet sugar in the United States, will be fairly tested.

New Discovery. We have seen this week at Leeds, a specimen of bleached flax, prepared by Mr. Harwood, a chemist, of York, which appears to us as presenting a decided improvement in the manufacture of that article. It has excited a great sensation amongst the manufacturers, and has been taken for silk. It is capable of being manufactured into the finest thread for the construction of veils, lace, cordage, and will supersede those articles of French manufacture. The texture is most beautiful,—we never saw any thing equal to it, and we have no doubt that if properly brought into notice, the discovery will prove a national benefit and introduce quite a revolution in those articles of trade.

Doncaster (Eng.) Chronicle.

HORSEWHIPPING AN EDITOR. When the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley had the management of the Morning Herald, a person, whose name had been mentioned in the fashionable information, called to know the name of the writer. He addressed the Rev. Editor, and complained of what he considered a calumny. Brandishing a stout cudgel, he said his intention was to inflict chastisement on the editor, unless he received the satisfaction he required. You shall have satisfaction, said the Doctor. Wait a few moments. He then went up to the press room, and calling the men, told them he had been threatened by a person in consequence of an article which had appeared in the paper. Now, continued the Doctor, you must satisfy him; get your blacking-balls well covered with ink and come down to my room. They obeyed his instructions, and followed him down stairs. Now, said the Doctor, you may exercise your cudgel; these men are ready for you. Before the stranger could make an answer, the printers attacked him right and left with their balls, and drove him out of the office into the street. It is scarcely necessary to state that his person was as black as any printer's devil could be, and that he never aspired to the honor of horsewhipping an editor.

Theatre Burnt. A fire broke out in Providence, on Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, in the old Circus on Cove street, which was fitted up last spring for the Lion Theatre. In a very few minutes after it was discovered, the building was entirely in flames, and efforts to check the conflagration were ineffectual. The roof of the two story brick building adjoining, owned by Th. C. Harshorn, and occupied by him as a school house, and by the Anti-Slavery Society as a lecture room, was several times on fire, but the building was preserved by the exertions of the firemen. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

The New Merchants' Exchange. This splendid edifice now building in Wall street, without doubt, be the most elegant structure of which the commercial emporium can boast, and, from the activity manifested by the workmen employed in its erection, its speedy completion may be expected with confidence. It has a front of nearly two hundred feet on Wall street, and occupies the whole block between William and Hanover streets and Exchange Place and Wall street, and will cover, including the vaults, an area of more than four thousand square yards. The foundation walls are nine feet thick, and formed of very large stone brought from a Quarry on the Connecticut river; the basement and superstructure will be composed of granite from Quincy, Massachusetts, in color similar to that of the Astor House; the principal front of the building will present a beautiful colonnade of twelve Corinthian columns surmounted with an entablature. The building will form a hollow square, having a rotunda in the centre of eighty feet in diameter, in which will be the great Hall or Exchange room, lighted from the triangular courts formed by the corners of the inner square, left uncovered by the building, and also by a lantern, surmounting a magnificent dome. The other parts of the building will be five stories high, including an under basement and attic, and will be divided into suits of offices principally designed for public institutions. No wood or other combustible material will be used in its construction, but it will be vaulted throughout, having stone, marble, or brick floors and ceilings, and iron doors, window frames and sashes, which will render it not only a safe depository of valuable books and papers, but place it among the most secure investments that can possibly be made.—New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Cholera in Charleston, S. C. On the 5th instant the Board of Health reported twenty seven new cases and six deaths; on the 6th, twenty three cases and seventeen deaths; on the 7th, fifteen cases and five deaths; on the 8th, twenty three cases and three deaths. Nearly all of those attacked are of the colored population.

P. S. The New York Evening papers of Saturday contain accounts two days later from Charleston. The Cholera was on the increase. There were ten new cases on the 9th, and thirty on the 10th.

Destructive Frost. We learn from a friend who was on a visit to the country, that a severe frost occurred on Monday night last, which swept all before it in the south towns of this county. The same calamity, we doubt not, has also been visited upon other, if not all sections of Western New York. If so, the loss to the agricultural portion of our people is irreparable, and the circumstance is calculated to occasion the most serious apprehensions in the public mind.

Buffalo Jour. Sept. 7.

From the Old Quebec Gazette Sept. 7.

Extraordinary Season. The present season still maintains its extraordinary character; an extraordinary quantity of snow on the ground in the spring, late in melting; a draught of two months' duration and early frosts. The first frost was on the 3d of August, the second (four nights in succession) the 5th and 6th instant. The injury to vegetation has now been general and extensive. The second frost extended to the southward and westward throughout the whole country from Lake Erie to Boston, and even into New Jersey. The present frost will probably have reached farther. The ice was the eighth of an inch in thickness yesterday morning; its effects are visible on the potatoe stalks, which had only suffered in certain localities on the 5th and 10th of August. All tender garden plants are nearly destroyed, the late grain will not fill or be fit for seed, and the growth of the grass be checked, thereby diminishing the food for cattle, which is already not half its usual quantity. Altogether, the effects of the frost are now as great as in ordinary seasons at a late period in October.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

J. G. Whittier, editor of the Essex Gazette, relates the following interesting anecdote of the eccentric John Randolph:—"Randolph, eccentric and passionate abroad, was uniformly kind and generous at home. His slaves loved him with the strongest affection. The return of 'Massa Randolph' from Congress was always greeted with the utmost demonstrations of joy. A slave trader once called on Randolph, and not making known his purposes, was invited to dine with him. At dinner the trader glanced round upon the servant in attendance enquired his price of Randolph, informing him at the same time that he was engaged in the slave trade. It happened that the slave in question was one of Randolph's favorite servants. The enraged Virginian sprang from his table, and shook his skeleton finger furiously at the 'soul-driver.' 'Leave my house sir! leave it instantly! 'Am I to be insulted at my own table?' The wretched slave trader saw that he had no time to lose. He fled from the house and mounted his horse. Randolph called hastily for his horse, and seizing his pistols set off in full chase after him. The dealer in human flesh looked back and saw the skeleton figure of Ronnoke, like death on the pale horse, close behind him. 'Off of my ground you rascal!' screamed Randolph in his shrillest tones, leveling his pistol full at the head of his affrighted guest. The fellow plunged his spurs into the horse and rode for his life over fence and brush till and hollow, until he had left behind him the territory of the Lord of Ronnoke.

Theatre Burnt. A fire broke out in Providence, on Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, in the old Circus on Cove street, which was fitted up last spring for the Lion Theatre. In a very few minutes after it was discovered, the building was entirely in flames, and efforts to check the conflagration were ineffectual. The roof of the two story brick building adjoining, owned by Th. C. Harshorn, and occupied by him as a school house, and by the Anti-Slavery Society as a lecture room, was several times on fire, but the building was preserved by the exertions of the firemen. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.